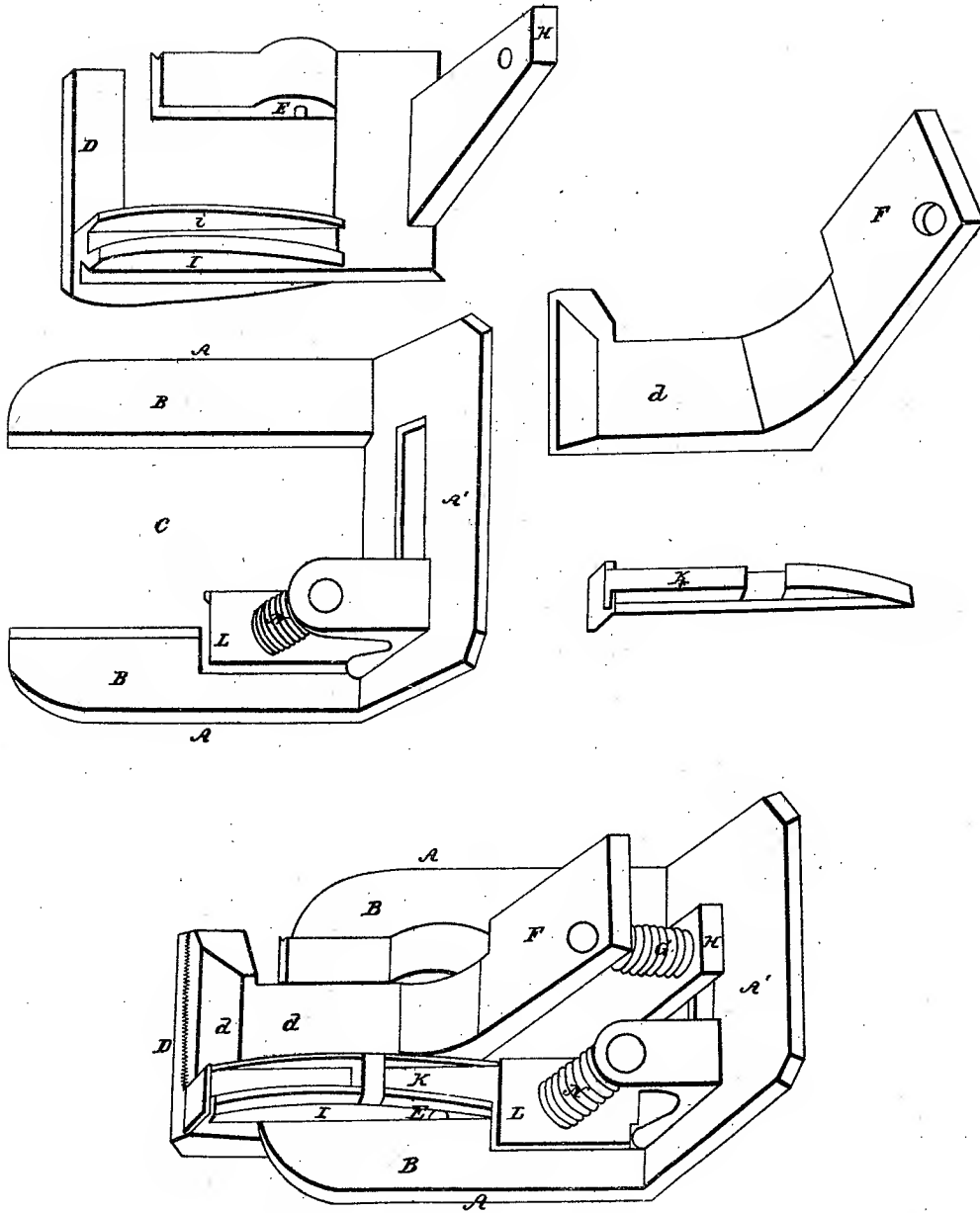


P. NEWELL.

TEMPLE FOR WEAVING CLOTH.

No. 96.

PATENTED DEC. 2, 1836.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER NEWELL, OF WATERFORD, NEW YORK.

TEMPLE FOR WEAVING CLOTH.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 96, dated January 5, 1833; Reissued December 2, 1836.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER NEWELL, of the town of Waterford, in the county of Saratoga and the State of New York, have
5 invented a new and useful Improvement in
Temples for Weaving Cloth, and that the
following is a full and exact description of
the construction and operation of the said
machine as improved by me, reference being
10 had to the annexed drawings of the same,
making part of this specification.

First—The Frame A, of the said machine is made of iron or any metallic or
other suitable substance constructed with
15 two guides B, B, about four inches long
and about three fourths of an inch in width
having a space C, between them of sufficient
width to receive the jaws D, d, of the
temple, hereafter described. The guides B,
20 B, are connected with and rest upon, a
support A, of the same substance at right
angles to the guides and usually in one piece
with it, which support is fastened to the
looms by a bolt or otherwise.

Second—The jaws D, d, of the temple are
made of iron or any other suitable substance.
The upper jaw D, is constructed about four
inches in length and about two inches in
width. The under jaw d, is about two
30 inches and a half long and one inch wide
and connected with the upper jaw by means
of a rivet E, passing through at a suitable
distance from the mouth. At right angles
with the lower jaw and connected there-
35 with is a projection F, about two inches in
length and one inch in breadth, against
which the lathe of the weaving loom strikes
at every revolution and thereby opens the
jaws of the temple sufficiently wide to allow
40 the cloth to pass. The jaws of the temple
are closed, by means of a spring G, fastened
to the back part H, of the upper jaw and
resting against the projection F, of the
lower jaw, on the under side of the upper
45 jaw and near the outer edge thereof are situated
two ribs I, i, between which is a slide
K, about two and one half inches in length
projecting out about one eighth of an inch
from the mouth of the jaws which prevents
50 any possible injury to the reeds of the looms
when the filling is spent. The shuttle or
reed when the filling is spent striking the
end of the slide K, which is so connected
with a joint arm L, herein after described as

to raise it clear from the shoulder and 55
permit the jaws of the temple to recede so
far as to prevent the reeds from striking
them. The jaws are kept in their place by
means of a joint arm L, the one end of which
is fastened to the support of the frame and 60
the other end resting against the shoulder
of the rib and is kept in its place by means
of a spring N.

Having thus fully described the construction
and operation of the temple for which 65
I ask Letters Patent, I do declare that I
do not claim the individual parts composing
the same generally, such for instance as
the jaws of the spiral, or other springs; but
I do claim— 70

1. The use of sliding jaws which hold the
selvage, when made upon the principle and
operating in the manner, of those marked
D, d, in the accompanying drawing.

2. I do not claim the making or use of a 75
temple having jaws, similar to those used
by me and also having a yielding motion
this having been previously done but by the
employment of means essentially different
from that herein described, as for example, 80
in the instrument well known among manufacturers
under the name of Stillmans temple, but I do claim the combination of the
respective parts of this instrument with each
other in which the jaws and their appen- 85
dages are made to slide, by means of guide
pieces, and are operated upon by springs,
substantially as herein set forth.

3. I also claim as new the use of a slide
operating in the manner of that marked K, 90
in the accompanying drawings effecting a
receding motion of the jaws upon the principle
set forth for the purpose of preventing
any injury to the reed; the temple or the
shuttle, in case of the stopping of the shut- 95
tle between the reed and the temple, and I
do further declare that I do not intend by
the foregoing description and claims, to
limit myself to any particular measurement
or precise form of the respective parts 100
of this instrument but to vary these as I may
think proper while the principle of action remains
unchanged.

PETER NEWELL.

Witnesses:

THOS. P. JONES,
A. G. STEVENS.